

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 34

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Italian Opera.—Soprano, Vespri.

BIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Lunch, Tea, Supper.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Advocate's Last Case.

—Dance of the Nations.—Fanny Sny.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Regular.

—Dance of the Nations.—Fanny Sny.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Colleen Bawn.

—Dance of the Nations.—Fanny Sny.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Thou Shalt Not Kill.

—Dance of the Nations.—Fanny Sny.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 45 Broadway.—Dance of the Nations.

—Dance of the Nations.—Fanny Sny.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Mrs.

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First and Second districts of Louisiana. The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, and, after some explanation, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, moved to lay it on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 60 against 53. So the Bankrupt bill is shelved for the present session. The bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Collector of Customs at the port of New York was rejected. The consideration of the resolutions declaratory of maritime rights was postponed till the third Monday in February. The Military Committee reported back the bill providing for the enlargement of the New York and Michigan and Illinois canals, with amendments, and the subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported authorizing the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fort McHenry to Galveston, touching at various points on the coast. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a vote of 46 against 68, and pending the question on its passage the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The great feature in the proceedings of our State Legislature yesterday was the election, in joint session of the two houses, of a United States Senator, to serve for six years from March 4, 1863, in the place of Hon. Preston King. In the balloting of each house, previous to the joint session, ex-Governor Morgan, republican, was chosen as the candidate of the Senate, and General John A. Dix (supported by the republicans) as the candidate of the Assembly. On the two bodies coming together, Governor Morgan was elected Senator on the first ballot, the vote standing thus:—Edwin D. Morgan, 86; Erasmus Corning, 70; John A. Dix, 1; Daniel S. Dickinson, 1.

Besides the election of United States Senator, each house, in its separate capacity, transacted some business. In the Senate the President announced the committee appointed to act with a similar committee of the Assembly to draft a bill to establish a State hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers. A minority report, sustaining the action of the Governor, was made from the committee appointed to confer with him in reference to the recent disorderly proceedings in the Assembly. A resolution in favor of sustaining President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was introduced and discussed, but received no final action.

In the Assembly a petition asking the improvement of navigation on the Hudson river was presented. Notices were given of several bills hereafter to be introduced, among which were the following:—To prohibit State banks from loaning money on gold while specie payments are suspended; to confer the power to grant new trials on the Marine Court, and to incorporate Mozart Hall. Several bills were introduced, principally, though, of only a local or special character. The resolution urging on Congress the passage of a general bankrupt law was called up and debated for some time, and then adopted. A resolution was offered in favor of presenting General Meagher with a sword, and each member of his brigade with a silver medal.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Emperor Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature, consisting of 1,393 words, was transmitted by telegraph to the principal cities and towns of France in little more than twenty-eight minutes.

A letter from San Juan del Norte, dated January 16, represents business of all kinds brisk there. Buildings are springing up, steamers being built, and, in short, everything is prosperous and progressive. In the interior of the country tranquillity prevailed, notwithstanding the efforts made by the faction opposed to the government to create disturbance, and the presence of many of Walker's old band of disturbers among them.

There are yet four seats to fill in the United States Senate, to complete that body for the thirty-eighth Congress—one for New Jersey, one for Missouri and one for California—each for the term of six years—and the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland.

One of the principal, and at the same time most pleasing, of the characteristics of the recent promotions and appointments made by Governor Seymour in the New York Volunteers is the fact that the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenants have been filled by non-commissioned officers and worthy privates. Governor Seymour thus carries out the true Napoleonic idea of making the private soldier feel that with his bravery he may earn even the insignia of a general. From the ranks France gained some of her finest officers; and why not America?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that bills of sale on vessels do not come within the meaning of the Excise law, and are, therefore, exempt from stamp duty.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, having accepted the pulpit recently occupied by Dr. Hawks, in Calvary church, in this city, will commence his labors on Sunday next. Dr. Coxe preached his farewell sermon in Grace church, Baltimore, on Sunday last.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the action of the Board appropriating \$1,000 for the Twenty-second regiment New York State Militia, and \$2,500 for the Twelfth regiment New York State Militia. A communication was read from the Surgeon-General, complaining of the present court room accommodations of his office, and asking the Board to act promptly upon the subject of affording him the additional clerical aid for which he has applied. The communication was referred. The monthly report of the Comptroller was received, and a quantity of other routine business transacted.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered an address last evening in the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, before a large audience. The subject was, "The Future of our Country." His remarks, being almost a recapitulation of his "Annals to the Proclamation," delivered at the Cooper Institute some few days ago.

Last night, between seven and eight o'clock, the extensive cracker bakery of Charles T. Goodwin was destroyed by fire. The building was five stories, bounded by Cherry and Pike streets. In the space of about an hour the whole of the premises was brought to the ground, involving a loss of about \$50,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. There appears to be a fatality among the cracker bakeries. This makes the fourth bakery destroyed within the last two months.

There was another short supply of beef cattle on sale this week; but there was, nevertheless, very little change in the complexion of affairs at Bull's Head. The market opened on Monday with a supply of but 3,100 head; but as more were expected butchers held back a few hours, until it became evident that no more cattle would be received before night, when they took hold in good earnest and cleared the yards in short order, at about the same prices which were current last week. On Tuesday some cattle arrived, making the entire number 3,575 head, and these were also quickly taken. More were expected; but it was subsequently ascertained that the trains broke down near Hudson, in view of which it would be impossible to get the cattle forward in time. The range of prices was from about 7c. a lb. to 10c. a lb. One or two sales were made at 11c.; but the sales were generally made at 8c. a lb. and the average price was 9c. a lb. Milch cows were a shade better—sales generally at \$300 to \$450. Veals were scarce and active at 4c. a lb. Sheep and lambs were scarce, active and somewhat higher, with rates all the way from \$5 to \$10, according to quality; only very choice

sheep brought over \$8. Swine have been active, and full prices are realized. Corn fed have brought 5c. a 55c., and still fed 4c. a 5c. The offerings have sold as fast as they have arrived. The total receipts were 4,840 hogs, 104 cows, 349 veals, 5,395 sheep and lambs, and 31,040 swine.

The stock market opened lower and feverish, but closed strong and buoyant yesterday, people generally feeling satisfied that now legal tender issues are inevitable. Money was dear, and the brokers got all they wanted at 6c. 7. Gold fell as low as 153, then rallied, sold at 155, and closed 155 1/2. The bill closed at 117 1/2 a 117 1/2.

The cotton market was dull and quite irregular yesterday. There was decidedly less activity in breadstuffs, with a decline in flour of 5c. a 20c., and corn, 1c. There was also less doing in groceries and provisions. Mess pork was a shade cheaper. Whiskey was heavy at 60c. a 62 1/2c. The demand was active for fruit, wool, Manila hemp, metals and tobacco, and moderate for most other articles, without any other remarkable alterations. The freight market was steady, but quiet.

Startling News from Charleston—Another Galveston Affair.

We have some unexpected and rather startling intelligence from Charleston for the entertainment of our readers this morning. We derive the news from a late number of the Richmond Dispatch, and the substance of it is, that on Saturday morning last the improvised rebel fleet of Charleston, consisting of two little patched up iron-clads and three small attending steamboats, made a sortie upon our blockading squadron, sunk two of the ships, set on fire and crippled several others, and cleared the roadstead of every vestige of a blockade. We refer the reader to the details in our news columns.

But there is another feature in this disgraceful affair which is suggestive of more serious mischief to follow. We allude to the proclamation by Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, commander of the petty rebel attacking squadron, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised and the port legally open to foreign trade, which proclamation is seconded by the foreign consuls accredited to Charleston in their proceedings to the same effect. A similar *proclamacion* was issued by General Magruder after his successful cutting up and dispersion of our blockading fleet in Galveston harbor. We are not aware that there is anything in the recognized international law upon the subject which puts an end to a blockade thus temporarily raised by a successful sortie; but there may be some special understanding in the matter between the governments of England and France. At all events, from the rejoicings of the rebels at Charleston, it is evident that they attach much greater importance to this successful raid of their contemptible fleet than the mere sinking of a federal ship or two and the dispersion of the remainder of our squadron for one short day would warrant. We shall probably be enlightened upon this question in the course of the day from Washington.

But this melancholy affair at Charleston, superadded to the late Galveston disaster, and the Merrimac affair in Hampton Roads, and the escape of the Nashville from Beaufort, and of the Oreto from Mobile, ought to be sufficient to satisfy President Lincoln that old Mr. Welles is not the man for the Navy Department at this crisis. Had any one of our new iron-clads been on the ground those two rebel gunboats from Charleston might have been destroyed or captured. But it seems that Mr. Secretary Welles, in this case, as at Norfolk, against the Merrimac, relied upon his wooden ships, and was incredulous concerning the reports about rebel iron-clads in preparation for a disastrous surprise to our wooden blockaders. A Secretary who thus refuses to be taught, or is incapable of profiting from the lessons of a costly experience, repeated over and over again should no longer be retained at the head of the Navy Department, after such evidence of his incapacity as that which is furnished in this shameful surprise, defeat and dispersion of our blockading squadron at Charleston.

But perhaps the great armada of iron-clads and gunboats awaiting good weather for their departure from Beaufort, N. C., may shortly administer a blow to the rebels which will amply atone for these late disasters at Galveston and Charleston. We cannot, however, understand the necessity of the policy, meantime, of leaving Charleston to be guarded by a squadron of wooden ships, with the knowledge before the Navy Department that the rebels in that quarter were watching their opportunity, with two or three iron-clads, to repeat the sortie of the Merrimac. The country must have some satisfactory explanation of this business, or it will be wise on the part of President Lincoln to relieve Mr. Secretary Welles from the duties of an office which he has failed so signally to discharge to the public satisfaction.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.—Mr. Bennett has signified his advent to the office of Comptroller by two acts—one the refusal to put in force the three million shipmaster ordinance of the Common Council, and the other the declaration to buy the Fort-Grove property, also ordered by it—which, we trust, are to be taken as evidences of his intentions in regard to all similar proceedings. It is remarked, we know, that new brooms always sweep clean, and it would be well, perhaps, to wait a little longer before we pronounce too decided an opinion upon his course. It is not going too far, however, to say that all the indications are healthy.

WANTED, A MASTER FOR BUNCO.—The young nincompoops of the World are very curious fellows. The other day they herded Stanton and Schenck for putting Bollean into prison, and now they berate Bollean for getting out of prison. Won't Secretary Stanton and General Schenck please to arbitrarily arrest some poor devil or other? The World editors want a "martyr to liberty" to rave about for buncombe.

President Lincoln and the Revolutionary Radicals of Both Parties.

In times like these extreme men of all parties assist each other in crippling and disorganizing the government. Violent partisans and violent opponents of the administration are equally dangerous to the welfare of the country. It behooves every citizen, and especially every prominent politician and journalist, to be unprejudiced in the formation and discreet in the expression of his opinions upon the measures taken to suppress the rebellion. We do not believe that any crisis can justify an official muzzling of the press, nor are we aware of any necessity which should compel public journals to indulge in sycophantic adulation of incompetent officials or to maintain a pusillanimous silence in regard to obviously unjust and disastrous proceedings on the part of the representatives of the government. It is the duty of the press to praise whatever is worthy of praise and to censure whatever deserves blame. But both in praising and censuring the press should discriminate, and, after a most careful consideration of all the circumstances and all the consequences of the matter under discussion, it should announce its conclusions and opinions not only with impartiality, but also with moderation.

The leading organs of the radical faction of the republican party, and especially the Tribune, Times and Post of this city, fail to appreciate the duties and responsibilities of the present crisis, and are greatly injuring the country which they profess to serve by their incessant advocacy of the most dangerous and obnoxious measures, and their fanatical attacks upon all who honestly differ with them upon the great questions of the day. We are sorry to add that journals pretending to represent the conservative party, but really the organs of the radical faction of the democratic party, are pursuing a course equally injurious; and among the most rabid of these ultra democratic papers are the Journal of Commerce, the Express and the World. These half a dozen organs seem to be conducted upon no fixed principles, and with no tact, judgment, skill or discretion. Whatever the Tribune, Times and Post support the Journal of Commerce, Express and World are certain to oppose, and vice versa. Like the Kilkenny cats, their only object seems to be to mutually mangle and destroy each other; and if they persist they will most undoubtedly succeed. The radical republican organs eulogize the administration extravagantly, and the radical democratic organs retort with equally extravagant abuse. It is difficult to decide whether the enlogy or the abuse is the greater detriment to the administration, the cause of the country or the interests of the journals themselves.

The fanaticism of the radical republican editors has been one of the most prominent means by which the ruin of the republican party has been accomplished. The leaders of the party have openly and candidly acknowledged this fact. The recent popular elections, the recent Senatorial elections in other States, and the result of the joint ballot at Albany yesterday, show conclusively not only that the republican party is doomed, but also that it has lost all confidence in its own organs, and can no longer be controlled by them. If the party survive until this war is over, peace will bury it beyond a resurrection, no matter when, how or through what instrumentality that peace may come. Whoever writes its epitaph will be obliged to record that it died of the Tribune, Times and Post. The conservative party is now in the ascendancy, and it is acquiring increased power every day. We have only to wait patiently, and work steadily, discreetly and confidently, and before two years are over the conservative party will save and rule the country. It is for this very reason, also, that we exhort the Journal of Commerce, the Express, and their youthful and immature imitator, the World, not to destroy themselves and risk the success of the party to which they assume to belong. For the sake of their country, their party and their self-interest, they should desist from their present intemperate opposition to everything the administration may propose. If the policy of either the radical republican or the radical democratic organs were pursued the result could only be revolution and anarchy; and who would then be safe? The conservative Union men, the negro-worshippers and the advocates of barricades and mob law are all in the same boat, and must sink together if the vessel be sent.

We advise, therefore, that all parties henceforth temper their praise and their blame with patriotism and discretion. The President and his administration represent the government, and are therefore entitled to respect. Many of the measures of the administration are undoubtedly the worst which could be devised, and, in our opinion, should be opposed by all sensible men; but this opposition ought to be dignified, respectful and courteous in its expression. Newspapers as well as public speakers must confine themselves to parliamentary language. For ourselves, we have never hesitated to warn the President and the administration against whatever we thought prejudicial to the reunion of the States, and shall always continue to do our duty in this regard. If in the future, as in the past, the President and the administration shall refuse to follow our advice, they must suffer the inevitable consequences. What we insist upon, therefore, is not the silence or the complaisance of the press, but the adoption of a more patriotic and reserved manner of discussing public men and public events. No one can be ignorant that the present tone of the ultra organs of both parties is most insulting to the President, most prejudicial to our country abroad, most encouraging to the rebels, who rejoice at our dissensions, and most certainly productive of revolutionary, anarchical and riotous sentiments among the people of the loyal States. No matter whether the nation is lost through the fanaticism of the radical republicans or the appeals to mob law of the radical democrats, the result will be the same, and that result is our common ruin. The remembrance of this fact should sober these bitter partisans, and induce them to reflect that all wrongs shall be righted and all rights restored by the Presidential election in 1864, when the people will decide which party is worthy to be entrusted with the government of the republic, and when, by a peaceful revolution, we hope to see the republican party forever destroyed, and General McClellan, or some other able, patriotic conservative, placed in power and successful in reuniting the nation.

THE MAYOR BE BUNK.—The bill for the formation of a negro army, which passed the United States House of Representatives on Monday last, has created considerable discussion and excitement, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the Mephistopheles of Congress, seems to be particularly worried about it. He thinks that negro soldiers should be employed under any circumstances, and fears that unless a nigger army be hurried up there will be no soldiers at all to fight the battles of the Union. Now we have come to the conclusion that we had better have a nigger army after all. We withdraw all opposition to the project, and advise the conservative democrats of Congress to do so likewise. Let the negro army be enrolled at once, but only upon one condition. This is that there shall be a general draft of negroes all through the free States and of as many of those in the South as the federal authorities can reach. Let them be taken everywhere, from the ages of fourteen to fifty, and the government may thus within a brief period put a black army of over four hundred thousand men into the field. This is the only plan by which such an army can be raised, and it would be the easiest way to get rid of the troublesome negro question. That no objection might possibly be raised about taking negroes of from fourteen to fifty, it must be borne in mind that the black race comes to maturity much more rapidly than the white, and if the younger negroes cannot be made serviceable immediately as active soldiers, they can be turned to account in the camp as cooks, scavengers, wood splitters, officers' bootblacks, and in a variety of other useful occupations.

Therefore, let the black army be raised by all means; but let it be borne in mind that the African soldiers must be officered by white men. This is the invariable practice of every nation that employs the services of black troops. Their intellectual and educational capacities do not fit them for command. The immense armies called out by the rebellion have carried off a large number of the rowdies of our principal cities; but there are plenty of the roughest kind still on hand, who can be got to officer these negro regiments. A rowdy, when brought into proper military training, will make a sharp officer, and he is just the kind of fellow to look after the welfare of black regiments and brigades. When the nigger army is drafted there will be plenty of white rowdies to take command and drill the new soldiers; and we hope that, while they will treat their commands with a proper degree of consideration, these officers will not spare their recruits, but make good soldiers of them, *per fas et nefas*.

This, we trust, will satisfy the most earnest longings of Mephistopheles Stevens. His nigger army will soon be marching along, and will kick up such a cloud of dust as has not been seen for a long time. Let the democrats, therefore, withdraw all opposition, as we now do. Our time is coming, and is not very far off, and we can afford to wait. In the interim, let the radicals have plenty of rope, and, what they like better, plenty of nigger.

Favorable Signs of the Times—A New Light in the East. Never despair of the republic. The heart of the country is still sound, notwithstanding the ravings of abolition fanatics and the contemptible threats of Northern secessionists. President Lincoln may fail to bring us out of our troubles; but, if so, the people will provide the man who can and will do the great work assigned him. In this view the conservative elements of the loyal States, with a spontaneous accord which is very suggestive, are rallying around the standard of Gen. McClellan. Read our reports of his enthusiastic reception in Boston, and of the sensation which his presence there has created—"Down East" all the way to Maine, and be satisfied.

The democratic "copperheads" are said to be in favor of cutting off the New England States, in order to reclaim the rebellious South. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in his place in Congress, has declared that he believes there is an avowed conspiracy afoot in the North among the Knights of the Golden Circle to cut the whiplike of President Lincoln and seize the government and the spoils. But these McClellan manifestations in New England show that public opinion is all right; for, if among "the Yankees" the irrepressible Yankees, the audacious and inflexible Yankees, supposed to be incurably given over to abolitionism—if among the intractable, Puritanical, round-headed, pea-souping, nigger-worshipping, nasal-twanged Yankees, we find a general spontaneous combustion in favor of McClellan as the man for the succession, we may feel assured that we can reclaim South Carolina without sacrificing Massachusetts, and save the Union without the aid of the mysterious outthroats of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The government of Russia has been described as an absolute despotism, regulated by assassination. But let not Mr. Thaddeus Stevens be alarmed. We are in no danger of any regulation of that sort. Bull Run Russell, by his late measure, has found that "President Lincoln is considerably over six feet high," and will be no shorter, except from a natural shrinkage, to the end of his term.

He may laugh at the "copperheads," joke with the Knights of the Golden Circle, and smile at the fears of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens; for these Yankee demonstrations in favor of McClellan clearly show that the masses of the people are resolved that the present administration shall have a full trial, and that then its shortcomings shall be remedied in the regular way. The conservative masses of the loyal States, including "the Yankees," have fixed their attention upon McClellan; and should President Lincoln fail to put down this rebellion and restore the Union, then "the stone which the builders have rejected will become the head of the corner." We cannot be mistaken in the signs of the times. They remind us of those popular movements which brought out and elevated to the White House "Old Hickory."

"Old Hickory" was a man of war, and "Old Rough and Ready," fresh from his battle fields of Mexico. Such is the warning held out by the people to the present administration and the republican party. Let President Lincoln, then, make his hay while the sun shines. He has two years of grace yet before him, and men and means and facilities of all kinds in abundance to redeem the past, to save the country, and to prepare the way for his return to Illinois in 1865 in a great blaze of glory. Let the present Congress invest him, as it is proposed, with absolute power in the absorption of our